REPRESENTATIONS—*concld.*

No. 66.—Appointment of a committee for ameliorating the conditions of the raiyats under the Vani Vilas Sagar Channel.

Messrs. Venkalpathi THIMMIAH and Patel MALLAPPA, Chitaldrug Taluk; **T. SHADAKSHARAPPA and D. SIVASANKARAYYA,** Chellakere Taluk; **K. KENCHAPPA and B. SITHARAMIAH,** Hiriyur Taluk: **Pathi BASAPPA and Kamareddy MALLAPPA,** Molakalmuru Taluk; **Patel CHENNAPPA and GOWDA SIVAPPA,** Davangere Taluk; **GOWDA ESWARAPPA, son of Mr. Nanjappa Gowda, and GOWDA ESWARAPPA, son of Mr. Rangappa,** Holalkere Taluk; **B. V. NAGESHA SETTY and B. MARULAPPA,** Hosadurga Taluk; **J. S. MAHALINGAPPA and MALKAPPA,** Jagalur Taluk; **BASAVANNA GOWDA,** Harihar Sub-Taluk; **S. RANGA RAO,** Chitaldrug Municipality; **M. GURUSIDDAPPA,** Davangere Municipality; **MAHOMED USMAN SAHEB,** Harihar Municipality.

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA brought to notice the difficulties of the raiyats under the Vani Vilas Sagar Channel. Formerly, water for 10 days in a month during the hot season was being supplied in the channel. Even that was insufficient for arecanut, cocoanut or plantain cultivation. The supply was then reduced to 8 days. That meant a lot of difficulty to the cultivators. But now that the supply had been further reduced to 5 days in the month, even dry crops such as ragi could not be grown, not to speak of arecanut, cocoanut or plantain cultivation. Under the circumstances, the raiyats were growing only fodder crops just to maintain their livestock. Many raiyats from the Coimbatore District and other outside places had come down to Chitaldrug District and invested thousands of rupees on lands under the channel in the hope that they would have no difficulty for water and that they could profitably carry on cultivation. But, due to insufficient water-supply and consequent failure of crops, and also due to depression for the past so many years, they were finding themselves in a most miserable plight. They had not even got the money with which to buy quinine for their children suffering from malaria. The condition of the raiyats had been bad enough even originally, but it had been aggravated consequent on the further reduction of the period of water-supply from 10 to 5 days in the month. In spite of the reduction of the water-rate to Rs. 3-8-0 the position of the raiyats had in no way improved since they had to face fresh troubles. The whole tract had become malarial as a result of the opening of the channels and everybody stood in need of medical help. People there were, in one voice and for long, praying for the establishment of a health centre at the place, similar to the one at Mandya, but their request had not yet been complied with. A few hands had been employed for doing health work, but they were all meant only for the Hiriyur town. He was sure that if statistics were collected as to how many were suffering from enlargement of spleen, etc., the Government would straightway sanction a health centre. He would even suggest, with a view to verify whether the position was really bad or not, that an inquiry committee consisting of local officers and some non-official gentlemen be constituted to report upon the conditions of the raiyats of the tract in question, and to recommend necessary measures of relief

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that a committee appointed in 1935 with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman had held an elaborate enquiry on the subject and reported to Government and that Government had also passed orders on that report.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH remarked that there was none on the committee to represent the raiyats.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that there were some non-officials on the committee and they certainly represented the raiyats. They recommended a sort of a settlement which had been accepted by Government. In fact it was that settlement which was in force at the present time. Subsequently, however, certain fresh difficulties felt by the raiyats were brought to the notice of Government by means of resolutions passed at meetings. Those representations were now under consideration and Government were

considering whether supply of water could be made for a few more days than at present.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH then represented that the water-rate of Rs. 4-8-0 was too high.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that the water-rate had originally been fixed at Rs. 6-8-0 and even Rs. 7. But with the introduction of the system of intermittent supply, the rate was reduced to Rs. 4-8-0 which was considered to be very reasonable. As a result of this reduction of rate the return to Government was not more than one per cent on the cost incurred on the scheme. If the rate was to be reduced still further, there would be no return to the Government at all. In this connection he stated for the information of the House that in some other cases a higher rate of Rs. 5 was being paid by the raiyats even though their difficulties were greater and the water-supply schemes were less costly. In this case, Government had incurred a large expenditure on the scheme and in view of that it could not be contended that the water-rate of Rs. 4-8-0 was too high. No doubt, the land-owners in the area were experiencing certain difficulties on account of insufficient water supply for some years from 1930-31, but those difficulties did not exist at present. On the other hand, the supply given at present was larger and more regulated. Bearing this in mind it might not be justifiable to reduce the water-rate further.

As regards other matters, such as improving the water supply, extending medical aid, etc., he said that Government would consider them and give relief to the raiyats as far as possible.

No. 26.—Empowering the patel of each village to grant temporary licenses for removal of fuel.

Mr. P. VENKATARAME GOWDA, Mulbagal Taluk.

Mr. B. SRINIVASA RAO represented that under the existing rules, licenses had to be obtained for removing fuel, etc., from one's own lands. Much inconvenience was being caused to the raiyats on this account. Formerly, the poor villagers were collecting fuel from forests and eking out a living by selling them in nearby towns. But that had been put a stop to at the instance of the Forest authorities. A few others were earning their livelihood by collecting and selling *muthuga* leaves, but even that means had been denied to them because the right of collection was being auctioned and a prohibitive tax was being levied on headloads of leaves removed. It was perhaps necessary to impose such restrictions in the malnad where rich jungles existed in the neighbourhood of villages. But in the maidan there were no rich jungles and the restrictions appeared altogether unnecessary. Still they had been imposed and they were working as a great hardship on the raiyats. If the raiyats wanted to cut fuel from their own holdings and remove them even for *bona fide* purposes, they had to go all the way to the taluk headquarters and obtain a license. This meant great difficulty for the raiyats, and in order that it might be avoided, the speaker prayed that if the raiyats obtained permits from the patels concerned they ought to be considered enough and that instructions be issued to the Revenue and Forest Departments to this effect.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER complained that already, due to indiscriminate felling of trees, rainfall had become scanty. If this representation was considered favourably, more trees would be cut off, forests would become thinner and green manure such as *honge* leaves, so useful for agriculture, would become hard to get. In these circumstances, he requested the Government not to view this representation with sympathy.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH, in strongly supporting the representation, said that the present procedure of felling the fuel, allowing it to lie on the land itself, then reporting the fact to the authorities concerned, waiting for their inspection and then obtaining a license, etc., was very cumbersome and he did not see any reason why so many restrictions should be placed on the removal of fuel from one's own holding, especially when it was meant

for *bona fide* purposes. He took it that the question of removing fuel for purposes of sale was not included in the representation.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY also supported the representation and said that the raiyats were really undergoing considerable difficulty at present. He pointed out that as only Amildars had been empowered to issue licenses for the removal of fuel from *hiduvali* lands, the raiyats were finding it extremely difficult to go to the taluk office and obtain licenses. Very often it was their experience that the Amildar was on tour and in such cases the raiyats had to wait till the return of the Amildar to headquarters and then obtain the license. And by the time all the formalities connected therewith were completed and the raiyats were able to return to their lands for removing the fuel, much of it would have disappeared and the remaining quantity would not be worth all the trouble and expense involved.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that under the existing rules, only Amildars were empowered to issue licenses. But the question whether, in view of the hardships complained of, permits issued by the patels of the villages concerned could be accepted in place of licenses issued by the Amildars, at least in some areas in the first instance, would be examined by Government.

No. 28.—Removal of timber, etc., from *hiduvali* lands.

Messrs. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY, Chikmaglur Taluk and **K. MALLE GOWDA,** Mudgere Taluk.

Mr. K. MALLE GOWDA represented that due provision be made in the Forest Manual so that fuel, timber, thorn and other agricultural equipments might be removed from *hiduvali* lands on the written authority of the *hiduvalidar* without the restriction of having to obtain license for the same from the Forest Department. He explained that obtaining of licenses from the Amildar was no easy matter and also involved inordinate delays as was brought to notice in connection with the previous representation. He therefore suggested that on the written authority of the *hiduvalidar*, the patel be permitted to inspect the spot and on his report the Forest Ranger himself be empowered to issue license, so that the trouble of going to the taluk office situated sometimes far away from the concerned villages might be obviated.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the system at present in vogue had been approved in the view that it would be more convenient to the raiyats. He did not believe that Forest Rangers would be more easily accessible to the raiyats than the Revenue Inspectors or the Amildars.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA observed that the case for the representation had not been explained sufficiently clearly by the mover. In regard to the grant of licenses he stated that there were difficulties both for the parties as well as for the officers themselves in acting up to the instructions of the Government. At present both the Amildar and the Forest officers had to agree to the fuel, timber, etc., being removed. It was this dual control that caused all the difficulty. And in some cases the Forest officers were over-riding the decision of the Revenue officers and in all such cases they were effectively preventing the removal of the fuel, etc., though a license had been granted by the Revenue officers. Another difficulty was that in most cases the local officer took a very long time for inspecting the spot and issuing a license. And by the time a *hiduvalidar* obtained a license and got ready to remove the fuel, the bulk of it would have been taken away by some unknown persons.

In view of all these difficulties, it would be very convenient to the *hiduvalidars* if they were permitted to remove fuel, etc., immediately after cutting down the trees, without being subjected to so many unnecessary restrictions.

Mr. SYED KHAJI YUSUFF SAHIB thought that in areas abounding in forest wealth, the dual control referred to by the previous speaker might have been considered necessary with a view to prevent smuggling of forest produce.

But he did not see any reason why such restrictions should be enforced in non-forest areas. In such areas, at any rate in the maidan parts, he wished that no restrictions were placed in regard to the removal of fuel, timber, etc.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. N. Madhava Rau) replied that Government would examine the question whether the dual control complained of could be obviated and, if so, how.

No. 58.—Arrangements for teaching English in Kannada Upper Primary Schools and establishment of a middle school at each hobli headquarters.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA, Hassan Taluk.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA requested that arrangements be made for teaching English in Kannada Upper Primary Schools as otherwise, after passing the Kannada Lower Secondary, the pupils would have to join English schools and commence the study of English right from the alphabet and take several years to reach the stage of appearing for the Middle School Examination. He also represented that children of villagers did not generally continue their studies after completing primary education due to several causes, chief of which being the absence of middle schools near at home, and he requested that a middle school be established at each hobli headquarter so that the pupils might be induced to join such school and receive the benefit of education at least to that extent.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that it was not possible to accept the latter suggestion, being mainly a question of funds, but that the former question would be considered.

No. 33.—Empowering Sub-Registrars to record endorsements.

Mr. K. RAMASESHA SASTRY, Chintamani Taluk.

Mr. K. RAMASESHA SASTRY prayed that the powers vested in the Amildars under Section 16 of the Mysore Stamp Regulation be exercised by the Sub-Registrars as this work was closely related to the registration of documents.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that inquiries would be caused to be made as to how far the proposal, if accepted, would make for the greater convenience to the general public.

No. 50.—Construction of wards in the Veterinary Hospital in Mysore City.

Messrs. M. S. BASAVANNA DEVARU, Yelandur Jahgir; **N. Bhogi MALLAIYA,** Heggaddevankote Taluk; **S. K. SIDDE GOWDA** and **S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAIYA GOWDA** Krishnarajapet Taluk; **B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** Krishnarajanagar Taluk; **K. N. PUTTANNA, SIDDAVEERAPPA** and **GURUBASAPPA** Chamarajanagar Taluk; **M. MAYI GOWDA** T.-Narsipur Taluk; **U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO,** Mysore City Municipality; **G. MALLANNA,** Mysore Taluk; **K. C. SUBBANNA,** Gundlupet Taluk; **S. C. MALLIAH,** Maddur Taluk; **M. SUBBIAH,** Seringapatam Municipality; **B. CHAMAIYA** and **M. SIVANANJE GOWDA,** Seringapatam Taluk; **K. CHIKKALINGIAH** and **J. DEVAIYA,** Mandya Taluk and **T. MARIYAPPA,** Nagamangala Taluk.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO represented that with the increase in the number of animals coming for treatment in the Veterinary Hospital in the Mysore City, it was found that the accommodation there was insufficient. Further, the animals brought for treatment often came from distant villages, but the hospital authorities were asking the concerned people to take back the animals soon after treatment every day. The animals could not walk all the distance, especially when they were ailing. If they were fit to walk back to the villages perhaps there would be no necessity for taking them to the hospital at all. And being made to walk the distance in their pitiable condition, they became so much the worse for it. Recently a splendid bull, that was being taken back after treatment, died on the way, and the unfortunate owner had quietly to submit to his fate. Such unfortunate instances could be avoided if the Government were pleased to construct wards to accommodate at least a certain number of animals.

Mr. G. MALLANNA observed that if the Government as well as the District Board provided funds to supplement the Lady Forster Fund, at least a few

wards could be built in the hospital compound. But it was essential that the wards looked decent, lest they should be a poor compliment to the beautiful city of Mysore.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA observed that the need for veterinary hospitals with wards attached to them was equally felt everywhere and that Mysore City had no superior claims in this respect. He therefore suggested that a few wards be established at all taluk headquarters.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY stated that veterinary hospitals were really more necessary in the villages than in the cities.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) stated that the veterinary hospital building at Mysore belonged to the Nanjaraja Bahadur Chattram and it was obviously not possible to undertake any addition to the building at Government cost. He added that the authorities of the Chattram had been approached with the request to construct a cattle ward and that their reply was awaited.

No 67.—Execution of earthwork and weed clearing in Ramaswami *Nala*, Malvalli Taluk, the cost being met from Sri Ranganathaswami Temple Funds.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH, Malvalli Taluk.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH represented that earthwork and weed clearing in the Ramaswami *Nala* which irrigated the wet lands in the *sarvamanya* Poorigali village of Malvalli Taluk were being done by the Jahgirdar of Belakavadi out of the funds of Sri Ranganathaswami temple even when the village was under Government management during the minority of the Jahgirdar. Ever since the village came under Government management, a cess of Re. 0-14-6 per acre was being recovered from the *atchkatdars* of the inam village. The raiyats could not afford to pay this new levy in addition to land revenue. Besides, even on principle, such a levy was not justifiable. He therefore prayed that the new levy be abolished, payment for earthwork and weed clearing being made out of the temple funds as per the usual practice.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that orders had recently been passed to the effect that expenditure up to Rs. 700 could be incurred out of the temple funds for maintenance work every year.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH enquired why in that case a cess should also be levied from the *atchkatdars*.

Mr. RAJAGOPALACHARI said that he did not know why the *atchkatdars* of the Poorigali village alone should claim the privilege of exemption from payment of the cess when holders of wet lands in all other villages which also were irrigated by the same *nala* were paying it all along. Besides, the Government wanted to maintain the *nala* much more efficiently than those concerned with them were so far doing, and for doing so, Government needed funds. In this view he thought that the levy of the cess was considered quite necessary.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH then suggested that at least the rate of the cess might be reduced considering that funds to the extent of Rs. 700 were available to the Government every year from out of the temple funds for the purpose under reference.

Mr. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 53.—Establishment of an industrial concern at Tiptur.

Messrs. M. SIVABASAPPA and **M. R. SIVAPPA**, Tiptur Taluk; **Chintalapalli BHASKARIAH**, Tiptur Municipality.

Mr. M. SIVABASAPPA prayed that as cocoanut trees were grown on a large scale in the taluks of Tiptur, Arsikere, Chiknaikanhalli, Sira, and Turuvekere, and as various articles of domestic use such as carpets, ropes, door rugs, oil for soaps and scents, buttons, etc., could be manufactured out of the several parts of the trees, an industrial centre be established at Tiptur to the best advantage of the cocoanut-growers and also to afford employment to some of the unemployed. He added that with the electrification of Tiptur, there was every possibility of the several industries thriving if only an industrial centre was established as prayed for.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA supported the idea of establishing an industrial centre and said that it might be done either at Tiptur or at Chiknaikanhalli. Such a step would help the garden-owners who at present seemed to be quite ignorant of all the uses of cocoanut, particularly the fibre. Consequently they were losing much. If an industrial centre was established, all the parts of the tree could be put to the best possible use and the garden-owners could make large profits, not to speak of affording remunerative work to a large number of unemployed persons. If, however, the Government were doubtful about the success of such a centre as suggested, they might even appoint a committee to go into the question and report to Government at a very early date.

The DIRECTOR of INDUSTRIES and COMMERCE (Mr. S. G. Sastry) said that the matter was engaging the serious attention of the Board of Industries and Commerce. Action was being taken to start a rope-making factory at Arsikere, financial aid being given by the Government. He added that necessary data in regard to the possibilities of other subsidiary industries connected with cocoanut cultivation were being collected, and certain connected problems were being studied, with reference to action that was being taken by the Ceylon Government. As soon as definite conclusions could be arrived at, the matter would be placed before Government for their orders.

No. 46.—Non-recovery of tolls.

Messrs. M. S. BASAVANNA DEVARU, Yelandur Jahgir; N. Bhogi MALLAIYA, Heggaddevankote Taluk; S. K. SIDDE GOWDA and S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAIYA GOWDA, Krishnarajapet Taluk; B. SIDDALINGA SETTY, Krishnarajanagar Taluk; K. N. PUTTANNA, SIDDAVEERAPPA and GURUBASAPPA, Chamarajanagar Taluk; M. MAYI GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO, Mysore City Municipality; G. MALLANNA, Mysore Taluk; K. C. SUBBANNA, Gundlupet Taluk; S. C. MALLIAH, Maddur Taluk; M. SUBBIAH, Seringapatam Municipality; B. CHAMAIYA and M. SIVANANJE GOWDA, Seringapatam Taluk; K. CHIKKALINGIAH and J. DEVAIYA, Mandya Taluk; and T. MARIYAPPA, Nagamangala Taluk.

Mr. S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAIYA GOWDA prayed that the practice of levying tolls from agriculturists who along with their cattle crossed the Krishnarajasagara Dam be discontinued. He would have no objection to tolls being levied when persons passed along the dam with a view to visiting Brindavan. But when persons did so in the course of their normal agricultural operations such levies could not be justified.

ANOTHER MEMBER represented that in connection with a certain *jatra* held in the vicinity, a heavy toll of one anna for each person and one anna per head of cattle was being levied, and a similar payment insisted upon when the men and cattle crossed the dam in the course of their return journey. In other words the toll amounted to four annas for every agriculturist passing the dam with his cattle and the agriculturists could hadly afford to pay so much at the present time.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that Government would consider the matter.

No. 59.—Establishment of Middle Schools.

Messrs. M. S. BASAVANNA DEVARU, Yelandur Jahgir; N. Bhogi MALLIAH, Heggaddevankote Taluk; S. K. SIDDE GOWDA and S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAIYA GOWDA, Krishnarajapet Taluk; B. SIDDALINGA SETTY, Krishnarajanagar Taluk; K. N. PUTTANNA, SIDDAVEERAPPA and GURUBASAPPA, Chamarajanagar Taluk; M. MAYI GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO, Mysore City Municipality; G. MALLANNA, Mysore Taluk; K. C. SUBBANNA, Gundlupet Taluk; S. C. MALLIAH, Maddur Taluk; M. SUBBIAH, Seringapatam Municipality; B. CHAMAIYA and M. SIVANANJE GOWDA, Seringapatam Taluk; K. CHIKKALINGIAH and J. DEVAIYA, Mandya Taluk; T. MARIYAPPA, Nagamangala Taluk.

Mr. M. S. BASAVANNA DEVARU represented that in many of the big taluks, where agriculture had fully developed and large revenue was being realised by the Government, sufficient encouragement was not given for education, while in many other smaller

taluks three to four middle schools had been established. This was the case with the Chamarajanagar Taluk in which, though the number of primary schools was not quite inadequate, the middle schools were certainly too few. When the matter was represented by the people of the taluk to the Dewan during his recent visit thereto, he was pleased to make a promise that a few more middle schools would be sanctioned. In the circumstances, he prayed that at least one or two middle schools be started urgently in the Chamarajanagar Taluk as well as in the other taluks in which a decent amount was being realised by the Government in the shape of land revenue.

The PRESIDENT stated that the request would be noted.

No. 23.—Civil Court sales and delivery of possession.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA, Kadur Taluk.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA represented that from experience it was found that there was great difficulty in obtaining possession of properties purchased in court auctions. The defendants were permitted to compete with the plaintiff in raising the bids and this was causing sufficient trouble to the latter; but even after the property was knocked down in favour of the plaintiff, he had to face a lot of other difficulties in taking possession, sometimes being dragged to the criminal courts also. The speaker therefore prayed that the sale of lands ordered by the civil courts be caused to be held on the spot by a responsible officer who might also be authorised to deliver possession to the sale-purchaser then and there.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantra. pravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) explained that the existing rules provided for sales being held on the spot by a court officer.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA represented that that was not being done in a majority of cases.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI promised that necessary instructions would be issued to all civil courts to see that the procedure prescribed in this respect was followed in all cases.

No. 31.—Disafforesting certain *gomal* and *kharab* lands attached to Udugere State Forest.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA, Kadur Taluk.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA represented that the *gomal* and *kharab* lands, which were contiguous to Udugere forest and which belonged to 10 or 15 villages, had been included in the forest area about 15 or 20 years ago. Those lands, which once formed part of a plain country, were now overgrown with shrubs and rank vegetation and had thus become the haunt of tigers and other wild beasts. While no appreciable revenue was accruing to the Government from those lands, these had become a source of danger to both men and cattle. For these reasons the member prayed that the lands in question be disafforested and attached to the respective villages.

The PRESIDENT replied that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 70.—Revision of rates charged for electric lighting installations.

Messrs. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, Special Interests; **V. L. CHAME GOWDA**, Kankanhalli Taluk; **S. SARABHANNA**, Anekal Taluk.

No. 71.—Concession in the rates of electricity used for agricultural purposes.

Mr. V. VENKATASAMI CHETTY, Chikballapur Municipality.

No. 72.—Electrification of certain towns and villages.

Messrs. M. S. BASAVANNA DEVARU, Yelandur Jahgir; **N. Bhogi MALLAIYA**, Heggaddevankote Taluk; **S. K. SIDDEGOWDA** and **S. THIMME GOWDA** *alias* **THAMMAIYA GOWDA**, Krishnarajapet Taluk; **B. SIDDALINGA SETTY**, Krishnarajanagar Taluk; **K. N. PUTTANNA, SIDDAVEERAPPA** and **GURUBASAPPA**, Chamarajanagar Taluk; **M. MAYI GOWDA**, T.-Narsipur Taluk; **U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO**, Mysore City Municipality; **G. MALLANNA**, Mysore Taluk; **K. C. SUBBANNA**, Gundlupet Taluk; **S. C. MALLIAH**, Maddur Taluk; **M. SUBBIAH**, Seringapatam Municipality; **B. CHAMAIYA** and **M. SIVANANJE GOWDA**, Seringapatam Taluk; **K. CHIKKALINGIAH** and **J. DEVAIYA**, Mandya Taluk; **T. MARIYAPPA**, Nagamangala Taluk.

Messrs. GURUBASAPPA and **Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY** represented that the extension of power line for the purpose of providing lights was being prayed for by the residents of various

taluks like Yelandur, Krishnarajanagar, Chamarajanagar, etc., Agaramamballi, Kuderu, Hunsur, Krishnarajapet, Bannur, Talkad, Muduktore and the intervening villages for the past several years. While the representations from so many places had not been granted, the Government were thinking of extending the lines to numerous other places. This had caused disappointment and despair to the residents of the former set of places. The member therefore requested that preference be shown to those places in any programme of extension to be taken up in future. The speaker also put in a special plea for the electrification of Krishnarajanagar.

The PRESIDENT observed that it would not be possible to take up the electrification of Krishnarajanagar for the present.

Mr. B. SIDDALINGA SETTY pointed out that the town was on one of the lines already proposed and that the people of the place were also prepared to give the necessary guarantee to the department.

Nawab SHER KHAN represented that the administration report of the Electrical Department had originally held out hopes of the line running to Shimoga *via* Honnali in view of the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation; but that subsequently it was proposed to divert it *via* Channagiri, even though a guarantee had been given by the people of Honnali. The people were keenly disappointed at this. They were experiencing considerable difficulty at present on account of scarcity of good drinking water and that difficulty could, to a large extent, be mitigated and public health improved if electric power was supplied. In the circumstances, he prayed for a reconsideration of the decision of the Government. The extra length of the line as per the original proposal would be only 8 miles and if the department did not mind this difference, a number of villages could be helped with power for lights and other purposes as well.

The CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (Mr. S. G. Forbes) explained that according to the original scheme, the line from Bhadravati to Davangere would pass near Honnali, but subsequently it was found that at least two river crossings would be necessary since this route for a long way was closely paralleling the river. Therefore the route had to be altered. He however assured the House that when the time came for the electrification of all important towns, the case of Honnali would be considered.

Nawab SHER KHAN urged that preference should be shown to towns like Honnali which had already given the necessary guarantee.

Mr. FORBES replied that the case of Honnali might be considered as a different proposition altogether. The line under discussion was a high tension line and it was not practicable—in fact it might not be safe—for smaller places to take power from such a high power line.

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO represented the case of Madhugiri and said that the question of extending the line to that place had been dropped on account of the high cost. Seeing that the municipality had agreed to give the necessary guarantee, he suggested that the line be extended to Madhugiri either from Goribidnur or from Viduraswatha both of which were near enough.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that the municipality could not possibly fulfil the terms of the guarantee and as such the work could not be sanctioned. Government had found that extending the line even from Viduraswatha would be too costly.

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO represented that if the electric line was taken on to Madhugiri, special irrigational facilities could be provided to nearly a half of the taluk. That would mean a very good return to the Government. In that view, the Government need have no doubts about the anticipated return from the scheme.

The PRESIDENT observed that the cases of all places could not possibly be considered at one and the same time. Lines to all the towns could only be extended gradually. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram would not be sufficient for the purpose. This was why it was proposed to

sanction the Shimsha and the Gersoppa schemes.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA pleaded the case of Hunsur on the ground that not only the municipality but the rice mills also would be prepared to take up connections, so that there was no doubt whatever that the return to Government would be quite satisfactory.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that estimates had already been prepared for power supply to Hunsur and were under scrutiny.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB felt that, in supplying power, preference should be given to demands for agricultural purposes, then for industrial purposes and only lastly for luxuries. In this view, he urged the necessity for helping dry taluks like Sira with electric power, so that the agriculturists could profitably carry on their avocation.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY mentioned the case of Bagepalli Taluk, the residents of which had been praying for long for the supply of electric power.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR observed that the need for electricity was felt in all the taluks in one form or another: for lighting, for irrigation pumps, for industrial concerns, and so on. But the rates charged by the Government, particularly the rate of 4 annas per unit in the case of lighting installations and 1½ annas in the case of industrial purposes, were very high. There was no doubt that if the rates were reduced, the demand for power would increase. It was one of the ambitions of the present Dewan that electricity should be supplied to even the nooks and corners of the State and that all people must go in for it as far as possible. But that object could be achieved only if the rates were reduced to such an extent that the generality of the people could afford to pay. The prevailing high rates were the main reason why many a shopkeeper had to content himself with kerosine lamps. All merchants would go in for electric lights if the rates were reduced. It was certain that, if this was done, the revenue to Government would also increase. The recent experience of the Railway Department whose earnings had increased with the reduction of fares, he said, should act as a sufficient assurance in this respect. So he suggested that the flat rate of 8 annas per light which was in vogue in rural parts, should be reduced to 4 annas and the rates prevailing in urban areas should be reduced to the original level of 2½ annas per unit, in addition to the minimum also being reduced. As regards industrial concerns, he suggested that the existing rates be reduced to 6 pies or, if possible, even to 3 pies per unit.

As regards irrigation pumps, there was a good demand for them at the outset, but latterly, since the department had begun to insist on a return of 5 per cent from such installations, the pumps had fallen into disuse and the parties were already selling away the pumps. The ultimate effect of this was bound to be that the department, instead of getting increased revenue, was going to lose even the revenue which was at present being realised.

Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI IYER pointed out that in all cases in which consumption of power was in excess of a certain minimum, a meter hire of 8 annas was being charged. The object of this levy when it was first sanctioned was that it should cover the cost of the meter. But the levy had been made for so long and from so many parties, that the department had in all realised much more than the amount spent by it on the meters. There could therefore be no justification whatever for collecting meter hire any longer. For this reason, he urged that it be discontinued.

Mr. G. MALLANNA supported the above contention.

Mr. K. RAME GOWDA prayed that the flat rate be reduced to at least 6 annas per unit in the villages.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI explained that if the rates were reduced to Re. 0-2-6 per unit for lighting installations in urban areas, Government would have to forgo as much as Rs. 7 lakhs of revenue and the reduction proposed in respect of rural areas from 8 annas to 4 annas would result in a loss of Rs. 17,000. He regretted that Government were not prepared to bear such a heavy loss. All the same, the

question as to how far relief could be given to consumers in general would be examined by the Government.

The PRESIDENT added that since the power that could be generated was not enough to meet all requirements, the question of extending the lines to many more places could not be thought of at present. As regards the reduction of the existing rates, however, Government would consider whether any relief could be granted to the consumers of power for various purposes.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

Compulsory Primary Education.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that primary education in Mysore be made compulsory as early as practicable."

He explained that it was a well-known fact that the Elementary Education Regulation which was passed 6½ years ago had failed to achieve its object and this fact had been admitted by the Director of Public Instruction also. The reasons for the failure could be analysed under three heads: (i) the parties responsible for providing funds; (ii) the agency for working out the Regulation; and (iii) the syllabus

As regards funds, he stated that the agreement about providing funds in the proportion of one-third and two-thirds had been broken by both the parties to the undertaking, *viz.*, the local bodies and the Government. With regard to the second and third points, the issues involved were of a highly technical nature, and some of the members of the school boards, etc., might not be able to study all the problems in sufficient detail. Besides, the school boards had to decide all questions at meetings but for want of quorum, meetings could not be held sometimes. Even when they were held, opinion was not unanimous and business did not always go on smoothly. For these and other reasons, the agency entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out the intentions of the Regulation was not working efficiently. The main result of that was that satisfactory schemes could not be prepared by them and so no progress was possible. For this reason, the Education Department would do well not to wait for the receipt of schemes from the local education authorities but to get them drawn up by the departmental officers themselves on behalf of the former. As regards the syllabus, he remarked that it was very old and ill-suited to modern conditions and suggested that it should be altered suitably.

In regard to the observation of the Director that the raiyats were not showing sufficient earnestness in the matter of sending their children to schools, the member explained that it might, among other reasons, be due to the fact that the raiyat, being too poor to pay for hired labour, was compelled to keep his children at home for the purpose of helping him in agricultural work or in grazing his cattle. Mysore was backward educationally when compared to sister States like Baroda, Cochin and Travancore, where the percentage of literacy was very high, and the backwardness in Mysore was due to the fact that the Government of the State had lost sight of its elementary duty of providing primary schools in all the rural parts. Seeing this, and in the hope of being able to get for their children facilities for education near at hand, the raiyats went on paying the education cess for the past 12 years, but the hope remained unfulfilled still. At the time the cess was proposed and the raiyats were opposed to it, the Government had promised to provide schools in almost all the villages and also make education free. But in practice, however, in addition to not fulfilling that promise the Government had also reduced the grant for primary education after levying the cess. The grant for primary education which stood at Rs. 22 lakhs originally had come down to Rs. 21 lakhs. The Government seemed to be saving Rs. 1 lakh annually. And yet whenever requests for new schools were made, the Government went on pleading financial difficulties. It was not known